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tologists throws side-lights on the personnel of the profession and especially interesting is his characterization of Cope with whom he was associated for years.

A few errors of a minor character which subtract little from the general readability of the book should be mentioned. Mr. Sternberg's first expedition to the Kansas chalk was in 1875, not in 1876. The restoration of Triceratops, opposite p. 270, is obsolete, as is that of Elasmosaurus, opposite p. 123, and they should not have been used. Lysorophus, mentioned on p. 258, as a lizard and a connecting link between amphibians and reptiles, has lately been shown by Professor Williston to be a Urodele and a much more highly specialized form. The author's zeal has sometimes led him into the mistake of unduly magnifying the importance of museums containing his own collections to the derogation of certain others, as for instance the statement on p. 112, accredited to Professor Osborn, that the Munich Museum contains the finest collection existing of specimens from the Kansas chalk, whereas as a matter of fact the collections from this horizon in the museums of Yale University and the University of Kansas far exceed in importance those of any other.

C. L. B.

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*Geological Survey of Ohio.* BY J. A. BOWNOCKER, State Geologist, N. W. LORD, and E. E. SOMERMEIER. Fourth Series. Bulletin No. 9, 1908. Coal. 342 pp., 7 pls., 2 maps. Columbus, 1908.

This report is the first under the supervision of the present state geologist. It deals entirely with the coals. Part I treats those of the Monongahela formation or the Upper Productive Measures, and Part II deals with the four seams of the Allegheny formation or the Lower Productive Measures. One hundred and fifty-one sections are given with descriptions, analyses, and calorific values. Chap. viii is an interpretation of the chemical and physical tests. Chap. ix is a description of the methods used in the analyses.

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*32nd Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana.* BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, State Geologist. 1158 pp., 79 pls., maps. Indianapolis, 1908.

The various reports of the soil survey are given in the first part of the work. The early report of Hopkins and Siebenthal on the Indiana Oölitic limestone is revised to keep pace with the growing industry which in 1907 amounted to three and one-half millions. The production of petroleum has declined, due to the migration of operators to other states. The report of